

## NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
PROPRIETOR.

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4TH YEAR.—NO. 289

## AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE—HOBBS.  
OLYMPIC THEATRE—ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.  
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—MY PARTNER.  
WALLACK'S—CONTINUE OF COURT.  
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—RIP VAN WICKIE.  
WOODS BROADWAY THEATRE—BIRIO-BRAG.  
STANDARD THEATRE—MERCHANT OF VENICE.  
ABBEY'S PARK THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.  
DALY'S THEATRE—DIVORCE.  
ABERLE'S THEATRE—THE SHADOW DETECTIVE.  
THALIA THEATRE—SODOM AND GOMORRAH.  
BOOTH'S THEATRE—LOUIS THE EVILVENT.  
GERMANIA THEATRE—SODOM AND GOMORRAH.  
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—BARR BLUES.  
NIBLO'S GARDEN—EXCHANGING.  
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—NO PAINFOR.  
AMERICAN INSTITUTE—EXHIBITION.  
AQUARIUM—MERRY TENSEN—FINANCE.  
KOSTER & BEAL'S CONCERT HALL.  
THEATRE COMIQUE—MULLIGAN GUARD CROWDER.  
CHICKERING HALL—LECTURE—BRADDOCK.  
COOPER INSTITUTE—SHERLOCK HOLMES.  
HAVERLY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE—CONSCIENCE.

## QUADRUPE SHEET.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1879.

The probabilities are that the weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be warm and fair. To-morrow it will be warm and partly cloudy, with rains in the afternoon.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—Stocks opened strong, but under the pressure of a stringent money market declined about two points. Business is decreasing in volume at the Board. Money ruled at seven per cent on stocks, with transactions at one-quarter per cent per day ad hoc. In the final dealings loans were made at four per cent. Government bonds were steady, railways lower and States dull and irregular.

"THE OHIO IDEA" goes to the repair shop, if perchance it escapes the waste heap. No other State will care to make prominent use of it this season.

MR. CORNELL will rejoice over our letter from Monroe county, Governor Robinson will mourn, and Mr. Kelly will not see anything more valuable than votes in it.

FRED DOUGLASS' time has come; the colored people of Virginia ask his advice on State finances, and he advises them to fight repudiation in any form. To teach honesty to a race of people is a harder and nobler service than to enfranchise them.

THE CONFESSION of the Bridgewater particle should be a warning to rude parents as well as to quick-tempered boys. Too many fathers and mothers act as if might made right, consequently they make brutes of themselves and their children, too.

THE CONCLUSION of a TREATY, fair to both parties, between Spain and China, on the subject of Celestians resident in the Ever Faithful Isle, will astonish those American haters of the heathen Chinese who have regarded Spain as a narrow and arrogant Power.

SUMMER RESIDENTS of Newport are fortunate in having a season that lasts until cold weather. Our letter states that many city people are still there, unconscious and careless of the fact that Saratoga, Long Branch and Coney Island are fit places for solitary self-communings.

A SENSATION not down on the bills was given in a Baltimore theatre Tuesday night, a spectator being killed by the discharge of a musket on the stage. The pointing of firearms, loaded or unloaded, toward a theatre audience should be prohibited by law, for the practice never fails to frighten many people.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONER WATERHURY denies that he caused several friends to make to parents in the Twentieth ward certain statements uncomplimentary to one of the grammar schools of the ward. The question then arises, Should he not have done what he claims he did not do? Any thing that may be wrong about the schools is hardly likely to be remedied unless brought to the attention of parents.

REVIEWS of the National Guard afford spirited spectacles; they encourage the lively stable proprietors who have saddle horses to let and they give thousands of citizen soldiers an excuse for a day out of doors, but there is no sufficient military reason for them to be prolonged into the late hours of the afternoon and obstruct the way of dozens of horse cars crowded with tired people en route for supper.

THE WEATHER.—The area of high barometer that has dominated the weather over the central and eastern sections of the country during the past week is being gradually dissipated by the influence of the three low centres that are over the northwestern districts, the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Eastern Gulf of Mexico respectively. Its centre is now moving into the ocean off the Middle Atlantic coast. The disturbance that is advancing from the Northwest is developing energy and will probably be dangerous when moving over the lake regions. It is likely to merge with the one now moving over the Gulf of St. Lawrence, so that the weather in the Atlantic, north of latitude 35 degrees, will become very stormy during the latter part of this week and the beginning of next. Rain and snow fell west of the Mississippi River, and general rains are reported from the Eastern Gulf and South Atlantic States. The weather elsewhere has been fine. High winds and gales are beginning to blow on the eastern margin of the disturbance advancing from the Missouri Valley. They were brisk on the Gulf coast and light elsewhere. The temperature has risen on the Atlantic coast, remained nearly stationary in the central valleys and fallen in the other districts. The weather over the British Islands is fine. The weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be warm and fair. To-morrow it will be warm and partly cloudy, with rains in the afternoon.

## Collapse of "The Ohio Idea."

It is a noteworthy illustration of what is sometimes called "poetical justice" that the financial heresy of which the State of Ohio has been for the last twelve years the hotbed has been blighted and killed by a severe autumnal frost in the place where it germinated. In other words, the "rag baby" has been strangled in its cradle. The financial policy which, in the political parlance of the day, has been called "the Ohio idea," receives its fatal death wound in the place of its birth, as the image of Dagon, the great god of the Philistines, fell prostrate in his own temple.

The State of Ohio has been the pestilential breeding ground of financial heresies ever since questions of debt and currency rose into prominence after the close of the civil war. The original and foremost apostle of the greenback heresy was the amiable Mr. Pendleton, who sought and barely missed a Presidential nomination in 1868 on this "Ohio idea." From that day to this "the Ohio idea" has been protruded in national politics, dividing and demoralizing the democratic party, carrying it away from its ancient landmarks, stultifying its time-honored principles, and making it a butt of scoffing derision not merely to its political opponents but to all honest men. They who sow the wind must expect to reap the whirlwind, and it satisfies the public sense of retributive justice to see the punishment fall on the very authors of the fault. It is like the hanging of Haman on the gallows which he had himself erected. The democratic party of Ohio is "hoist by its own petard," and all citizens who value the reputation of the country for integrity and honor will rejoice that the fatal blow is dealt on the very spot where its effect will be most instructive and will prove most valuable as an admonition and a warning. If the democrats of any State could have profited by the greenback heresy of Ohio, the inventors and zealous propagandists of "the Ohio idea." Having been crushed in the citadel of its strength it will hereafter disappear from national politics, in which it has been so long an element of danger and confusion. This utter defeat verifies the lines of the poet:—

But Error, wounded, writes in pain,  
And dies among his worshippers.

It is lamentable to behold what wrecks the "Ohio idea" has made. Poor Senator Thurman! If, in an evil hour, this truly able man had not yielded his convictions to notions of transient expediency and tampered with an idea of which no statesman had more clearly demonstrated the fallacy, how different would the politically engulfed Mr. Thurman's position be at present! Nothing remains for him in politics but to have his epitaph written. But if he had possessed the steady courage to assert his principles without flinching he might have been to-day one of the first public characters of the country. The democratic party as a whole has made a mistake not less shortsighted than the great and fatal mistake of Senator Thurman. All its history, all its traditions, all the great principles for which it contended in the high and palmy days of its strength, all the political battles which it fought and won during the fifty or sixty years while it administered the government and shaped the policy of the country, gave it advantages for assuming leadership in the restoration of specie payments after the close of the war. Through all its history up to the passage of the Legal Tender act it had been the strenuous and extreme champion of hard money. Its most popular idol, President Jackson, won the chief triumph of his administration by his successful war on the old United States Bank. Senator Benton, his great defender in the currency struggles of that period, was nicknamed "Old Bullion." Van Buren, Calhoun and Silas Wright were the authors and advocates of a system for divorcing the government from paper and forbidding the Treasury to receive or pay out any form of paper currency in its transactions. Such was the old democracy. It was a hard money party par excellence. After the close of the war a party with this record had only to stand by its time-honored principles in order to reap all the political advantages of a return to sound money when the time should come, as it inevitably would come, for the sound financial sense of the country to recognize the mischief and evil of an irredeemable, fluctuating paper currency. Impatience to ride into power on a transient delusion of the debtor class tempted the democratic party to fling away the great advantage of its well known historical position on questions relating to money and to follow the "will-o'-the-wisp" of inflation and repudiation that has led it into the bog in which the party is floundering. How strong, how commanding, how impregnable might be the position of the democratic party at present had it stood as a united, indomitable phalanx for hard money! Instead of this it has allowed the republicans to become the hard money party and to occupy the solid ground which was its own by tradition, by inheritance, by the fame of many hard fought battles and famous victories on the side of a metallic currency. The republicans have been permitted to occupy this solid advantage ground which the democrats deserted, and the democratic party is wallowing and floundering in a bog. The defeat in Ohio will bring the greenback democrats to their senses, but it is too late to retrieve what they have so foolishly lost. Their political adversaries have gained the credit of restoring specie payments against their opposition and amid their scoffs. The desertion of their time-honored principles by the democratic party is the most stupendous political mistake since the secession of the South.

It is the tendency of this description of blunders to work their own cure, but the cure comes through disasters which foresight might have avoided. The "rag baby" will no longer figure in our politics; but its destruction, like the crushing out of secession, redounds to the credit of the republican party, which gets a new lease of life by slaying this monster. The Ohio election does for the greenback heresy what Appo-

mattox did for secession heresy. It is the finishing stroke—the coup de grace.

## The Langtry Case.

The libeller of Mrs. Langtry appeared in London yesterday in a new rôle, but not successfully. He tried the line of apology, and was prepared to make as abject a declaration of his own offences as could be required even by any one who might wish to witness an extreme case of humiliation. This man, it will be remembered, published the most atrocious scandals against a lady of good repute, declared in a public print repeatedly that her husband had petitioned for a divorce because of her impurity, and facts of that nature, and boasted of his publications as great achievements. But, arrested on the charge of libel, and imprisoned because he cannot obtain bail, he grovels and whines like a pitiful cur to have his bail put down to a point at which he can meet the demands of justice. This is not a pleasant spectacle, except in one important respect. It is degrading to see a man put in such straits, though even by his own fault; but it is satisfactory to reflect that some discipline of this sort is likely to arrest the mania for libel, and if it does not reduce the number of papers that have hitherto lived by it at least to change the direction of their activity.

## The Planter's Plan of Cuban Emancipation.

It testifies to the foresight as well as the honor of Martinez Campos that he should stake the continuance of his Ministry at Madrid upon a faithful fulfilment of the pledges of emancipation in Cuba which Spain has made to the civilized world and particularly to the United States. The so-called "Planters' Plan," which he resists, of freeing only the very young and the very old—children yet to be born and adults upon reaching sixty years of age—is a plain fraud upon the treasury as well as an evasion of pledged faith. It would enable masters to foist their incapable slaves upon the public charge and retain the strong and the vigorous, and by thus relieving them from the burden of caring for the disabilities of infancy and the decrepitude of old age it would give them advantages over any other class of taskmasters in the world. Inevitably, also, it would add fresh stimulus to the slave trade with Africa. This is not emancipation in the sense in which Spain has made promises to Christendom. General Campos knows better, probably, than any other Spanish statesman how inevitable it is that those pledges must some time be substantially redeemed and how temporary must be all the schemes of evasion and duplicity. Without being in any degree a sentimentalist—on the contrary, having proved himself a thoroughly practical administrator, both in Cuba and at home—yet he is sensible how powerful an influence the conscience of a people has become in modern government, and if he now resigns office he does so in full faith that that influence must call him to it again.

We will not affirm that immediate and unconditional universal emancipation is the wisest policy for Spain to apply to her colonial slaves. But it is evident that this "Planters' Plan" does not really mean emancipation at all for several generations—certainly not for a period reaching far beyond any which is consistent with her pledges and her welfare. There is no element of stability in it. It will not remove Cuban slavery from the arena of discussion. It is a trick for the propitiation of slave owners, and the fact that its advocates are the strenuous opponents of a lightening of the oppressive commercial regulations which hamper the prosperity of Cuba and impair its intercourse with the United States bears additional testimony to the utter selfishness of their motives. There is small hope that any Spanish Ministry which attains power by the downfall of General Campos will devise a consistent and comprehensive plan of Cuban reform and pacification. More tricks, more evasions, more embarrassment of our concerns with Spain and her colonies are everything that for the present we are warranted to expect.

## Russia and England.

Our cable despatch on the relations of England with Russia on the subject of Afghanistan indicates that the great Northern Power is not disposed to remain a patient observer of England's westward extension of her Indian frontier. Count Schouvaloff, as the despatch reports, saw Earl Salisbury in order to open the topic of a possible understanding between the two Powers of their respective relations for the future in the Afghan country, and presented distinctly the proposition for a division. England to have the eastern portion, that is, what she already possesses—Cabal, Ghuznee and that region, and Russia the western, taking Herat probably as the central point. Salisbury is said to have rejected this absolutely and with some indignation at Russia's proposition as "meddlesome." But it is easier to be indignant in London than it will be to get rid of Russia's demands on this point. Russia is as far committed to one certain Asiatic policy as England is to another, and she cannot yield without discredit; while the possession of Herat by her appears to be a necessary part of that policy. England fancies that she has now safely got all she wants and that she has only to hold on to it and is not under any obligation, physical or moral, to hold it under any terms made with Russia. Her view is founded upon her present actual status in that country and upon the supposed troubles of Russia in Europe. The German alliance with Austria seems to be a fact of moment in the course of events against Russia and the conquest of Cabul all that is needful in the East just now. But it will hardly be wise to deny Russia on grounds of so little moment. Russia can safely leave her case in Southeastern Europe to be decided by the next generation, if needful, and give all her attention to the Indian drama, which will be a game strictly between her and England, and, if England has just enough to do in dealing with the savages all around, what will be

her position if Russia takes up the case of the most formidable race of these enemies of England? But it does not follow that there will be a war just yet. Earl Salisbury has made arrogant declarations before this—and retracted them in a different tone. He may do it again.

## Nordenfjöld's Story.

In the correspondence from Tokio printed in to-day's HERALD the reader will find a story of unusual interest. This is the first full account of the voyage of the Vega from her winter station in the ice to Behring Strait. An outline of this story, sent by cable, was published in the HERALD at the time of the arrival of Professor Nordenfjöld in Japan, but the ampler recital of the same circumstances gathered by our correspondent from repeated conversations with the explorer and his associates will be found to have an interest but little lessened by a previous knowledge of the main points in the story. It is the detail of such a narrative—the recital of the daily winter life, of the visits of the savages, of what was seen and heard day by day—from which the reader is able to construct in imagination a vital conception of the reality of such a voyage, and the general account of that detail is now for the first time sent forth in print in this correspondence.

This story is such as to suggest that the full narrative of this voyage, with the studies of the various scientific departments of the expedition, will constitute an exceedingly valuable contribution to some important branches of knowledge. Nordenfjöld's parallel of Northern Asia with the United States as to an enormously rapid development of commerce and industry may never be realized, and in several senses not particularly accurate. American growth was due to causes peculiar to the time, and not merely to the fact that a bold explorer had discovered an empty wilderness. That wilderness also was an inviting one—and in a climate suitable for the best development of humanity. But the oppressions of European systems forced millions of energetic men to wander to new homes, and there is no such cause in operation to people Siberia, unless it may be in China. But it is very possible that Nordenfjöld's discovery may change the future of Northern Asia in the direction of that speculative fancy, though not to the extent the comparison implies.

Perhaps the study of the race of men whom Nordenfjöld found in the eastern division of Siberia, and his observation of their regular winter and summer commerce with this continent, will lead out some day toward some satisfactory information on the subject of a possible prehistoric commerce of the same sort as related to the peopling of the continent of North America. He has, it will be observed, no good opinion of Arctic dogs, and is inclined to believe that in the season in which they could be of most use to assist exploration they are apt to be worthless because of debility consequent upon partial starvation. But that is certainly only a local fact. Want seems to prevail on all that coast, and it is the testimony of the explorer that the people themselves were as hungry as their dogs. In Arctic explorations in the northern regions of this continent the same difficulty has not been found, because the dogs, regarded as working members of the force, are properly cared for.

## An Opportunity for a Practical Reformer.

The fourth in the series of pen pictures of human misery which we print this morning would apply, we very much fear, equally well to other counties quite as respectable as Tompkins. From that point of view it appears severe to load her people with infernal charges of heartless indifference. Yet there the facts were found which are to-day laid before our readers, and there the responsibility must rest. We leave it to the public, after it shall have read the letter from Ithaca, whether or not the case has been made out, and whether or not our correspondent exercised due diligence and care in getting at the truth. In no other part of the world has more money been expended in providing accommodations for the weak and helpless than in the lands of the English tongue. If one can judge of the adequacy of the support of these establishments by the amount of funds expended it would seem beyond dispute that all necessary comforts and medical care were supplied. Notwithstanding these statistical evidences of our humanitarianism, investigation clearly demonstrates the grave fact that much of this vast outlay, amounting, as we showed a few days ago, to millions each year in this State alone, does not serve the purpose in a satisfactory manner. One of two things is beyond question—either the expenditure, large as it is, is inadequate, or the money is diverted from the real purposes for which it is assessed, and consequently misapplied. Here is a chance for some young, ambitious and eloquent member of the next Legislature to gain a reputation for practical reform which will last him through life and secure for him the respect of every lover of his race throughout the land. It is not often that such an opportunity occurs. Now for the man.

## Ocean Steamship Cookery.

We print elsewhere a communication from an ocean traveller, who complains with justice of the poor fare furnished upon the steamers of the principal transatlantic lines. Our correspondent humorously observes that until he began crossing the Atlantic he never fully understood the force of the reproach conveyed by the slang expression, "Son of a sea cook." Undoubtedly the sea cook is an inferior specimen of his class. A *cordon bleu* is rarely an adventurous spirit, and even though he were as much inclined to a roving life as the late lamented Captain Kidd his fortunes are generally best served by staying ashore. But though the worst cooks are sea cooks there are, as our correspondent says, some remarkable exceptions. Who that has travelled upon a steamer of the Messageries Maritimes but will remember with pleasure the deliciously cooked fare? Even our French transatlantic line shines conspicuously out in con-

trast to the English lines in this particular respect. Not only are the hours for meals more rationally distributed, but the food itself is more carefully and skillfully prepared. The fault of the table service upon nearly all the lines is, as we have often before urged, the sacrifice of simplicity to parade. Instead of having a plain table d'hôte dinner, with one soup, a single kind of fish and one or two joints with a plain vegetable, all well cooked, it is the rule to load the tables with entrées and fancy dishes, most of which are unpalatable as well as indigestible. We are glad to hear that this absurd plan is to be done away with on one or two of the lines, especially the White Star line, which proposes to establish the table d'hôte system upon its new vessel, the Majestic. The line which is first in making this improvement will certainly find the change a popular as well as a profitable one.

## Courtney and Hanlan.

The preparations for the great sculling race on Chautauqua Lake to-day, the most interesting contest of its kind that the country has ever known, are fully described in our special despatch. The only predictions about the result come indirectly from betting men, who are offering four to three on Hanlan, but the odds being as small as they are seem to show that Hanlan's past record has more to do with book-makers' opinion than anything in the present comparative condition of the men. Both rowers were in fine spirits yesterday; we miss the stories, common before any great contest between athletes, of colds, boils, strains, &c.; so it is about certain that each man, in addition to being determined to do his best, is in condition to do it. Fortunately for all concerned the weather on Chautauqua Lake to-day promises to be perfect, so that a postponement, with its attendant disappointments and suspicions, seems almost impossible. It is difficult, too, to see how, without intention, a "foul" can occur, for each man has his own course distinctly marked by flags, and neither man can threaten trouble by attempting to take the water of the other. Taking all facts into consideration the race promises to be prompt, hard, fair, fast and decisive.

## Saving at the Spigot.

There is an old and uncomplimentary saying about people who are continually "saving at the spigot and wasting at the bung," and it is at this particular season of the year being illustrated figuratively by thousands upon thousands of beings who are altogether too admirable and refined to know anything about such rude appliances as the spigots by which barrels empty themselves, or the bungs, made for ingress, yet through which in a given time twenty times as much of the contents may escape as could do through the spigot. About fifty thousand ladies, perhaps twice as many, are renovating their wardrobes preparatory to the social duties and displays of winter, and some of their efforts might be laughable if men could be brutes enough to forget for a moment that the economical creatures belong to a sex that was not made to be laughed at. A dress worn a few times last year is brought out for inspection; perhaps it is of rich material, graceful shape and artistic ornamentation; but none of these considerations avail against the fact that it was worn last season and would consequently be altogether antiquated and horrid this year. It is not to be cast aside, however, for the American woman, let capricious husbands say what they will, is a thrifty creature, like John Gilpin's wife, who,

Although on pleasure she was bent,  
She had a thrifty mind.

So that dress is reconstructed according to the tastes and principles which, at this date, Fashion has attained in her strivings toward progress. The robe is ripped into its original fragments; it is recut, sewn again, ornamented with the latest quite too lovely things that are found at stores where trimmings are sold; it becomes the upper or lower part of a new dress, by the aid of material that would cost as much as a robe entirely original, for the woman does not live who would eke out old material with anything that is not the newest of the new and the best thing of its kind that the dealers can supply. But this spirited, admirable striving after economy is not allowed to fail by lack of skilled assistance; modistes are consulted, seamstresses are procured, the family sitting room is converted temporarily into a workshop. Further, the abstraction that comes of whole-hearted effort causes the children to receive inconsequent replies to their inevitable questions, while the lord of the household discovers that he must

Learn to suffer and to wait  
While so important a matter as economy engrosses the attention of the better half of the family. Finally, the apotheosis of thrift comes to an end and the paying of the bills has its beginning. Then, by one of those expediting falsifications in which figures frequently indulge according to those most nearly responsible, in cases like the suppositions one given above, it is generally discovered that the attire which affectionate self-denying thrift has remodelled to save the family purse has cost as much—perhaps twice or thrice as much—as an entirely new garment would have done, even were family peace and conjugal unity counted as being of no pecuniary value. A more popular method of saving at the spigot and wasting at the bung is yet to be devised.

## The Women and Children.

The surrender of the women and children who were carried away from the White River agency after the cruel slaughter of its inmates must be a preliminary to any negotiations with the hostile Utes or with Chief Ouray or any other mediator in their behalf. If they have been harmed the surrender of their assailants should be insisted upon at the same time. Honor and humanity demand the rigorous execution of this condition. If Chief Ouray possesses the ascendancy to which he pretends in the Ute nation he should have made haste already to compel the freedom of the survivors of the massacre. Unhappily we know what is the usual lot of white women and children in the hands of hostile savages. If Miss

Meeker and her companions have escaped this horrible fate and are held in safety it is wonderful and exceptional.

## Beating the Stalwart Drum.

It might have been supposed that the sweeping republican victories in Ohio and Iowa would swell a Cornell ratification meeting at the Cooper Union to unusual proportions. But it did not. There was a very respectable meeting there last night in numbers and enthusiasm, but one not extraordinary in either particular. It was limited to the hall itself and did not extend out of doors. The rank and file of the party are not pervaded yet with an excitement quite corresponding with the language of their captains—with those of Mr. Edwards Pierpont, for example, who made the principal speech of the occasion and goaded his hearers with an abundance of historical reminiscences of sectional animosity and civil war preliminary to indirect suggestions of a renomination of General Grant for President. If we may borrow a phrase from the vocabulary of Mr. Pierpont's diplomatic predecessor at London, he "saw" Senator Conkling's Brooklyn speech and "went it better" in stalwartism. He styled the democratic party "confederates" and declared that a renewal of the rebellion is a question seriously involved in the coming Presidential contest. Even Mr. Hamilton Fish, from whom more temperance of sentiment might reasonably have been expected, contributed an inflammatory letter of kindred purport.

Now Mr. Cornell, whose nomination, and not that of General Grant, this republican meeting ostensibly was summoned to commend, may possibly be elected Governor of New York; but if he is it will be in spite of and not by means of such appeals as Mr. Conkling and Mr. Pierpont and Mr. Fish have addressed to their audiences. There are a great many republican voters with independent minds who tolerate this beating of drums and blowing of files with sad reluctance, who do not believe that there is the slightest danger of a renewal of rebellion, who disapprove of stigmatizing their political opponents with a term odious because of its imputation of disloyalty, and who yearn for fair political discussions pertinent to a time of peace. There are quite enough of these voters to insure Mr. Cornell's defeat if they should refuse him a support solicited upon the extravagant argument that the safety of the country is involved in his success. They persevere in upholding a stalwart republican ticket mainly because they conceive that abstinence from the polls or voting for Governor Robinson means political assistance to Mr. Tilden. In his relation of somecrow to these voters that gentleman is quite as effective an ally of the stalwart republicans as is Mr. John Kelly.

## PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

President Hayes claims to be a Cincinnati man. Boston has more than five hundred telephones in operation.

Senator William W. Eaton, of Connecticut, is at the New York Hotel.

The Washington Republic says that John Kelly expects to come in for gate money anyhow.

Wendell Phillips is getting along in years. He is now sixty-eight. So the Bostonians have begun to call him "Uncle."

General Grant's reception in San Francisco Bay was at sunset, and Webster, the Boston marine artist, who was present, is painting the scene.

The Boston Courier discovers that when two young fellows meet they address each other as "old man," and that when two old fellows meet they say "my boy."

It was Columbus Delano who introduced Mr. Waite, a good local lawyer of Toledo, Ohio, to General Grant, who made him Chief Justice of the United States.

In Concord, the home of the Massachusetts philosophers, there are 100 women who pay real estate taxes. Fourteen pay poll taxes. Yet only seven have registered as voters.

Mrs. Scott-Biddons arrived in this city yesterday by the steamer Algeria. She stopped at the Clarendon Hotel for a time, and went to Boston by the ten o'clock P. M. train. She is to deliver a reading in that city. Otherwise her plans are not yet definitely settled.

Lady Hardy and her daughter, the former well known in literary circles in England, visited the public schools yesterday in Fifty-second and Fifty-fourth streets. They were accompanied by several ladies and gentlemen. The distinguished strangers were introduced to the school children by School Inspector H. B. Perkins. Lady Hardy addressed the pupils in the three departments in each of the schools, congratulating the children on the educational advantages that they enjoyed, adding, "Britain as I am, I have no hesitation in saying that your schools far surpass those of the Old World."

Salem (Mass.) Register.—"Captain Dodge, who commanded the colored troops that first relieved Captain Payne's command, beleaguered by the Indians in Colorado, and whose gallantry and skill are so highly commended, is Captain Francis S. Dodge, of the Ninth United States cavalry, son of Mr. Francis Dodge, of Denver, a native and long resident of Salem. Captain Dodge married last December a daughter of Mr. William L. Weston, of Denver. He has a memorable war record, and his recent brilliant exploit has added to his laurels. Captain Dodge was a corporal in company F, Captain George M. Whipple's company, Twenty-third Massachusetts regiment, mustered in October 9, 1861, at the age of nineteen. December 20, 1863, he was commissioned as first lieutenant Second United States colored cavalry; July 6, 1865, a captain in the same; February 12, 1866, mustered out. July 29, 1866, upon the organization of the Ninth United States cavalry, first lieutenant and shortly after captain, the commission he now holds."

## THOSE AWFUL AMERICANS.

(From the London Daily Telegraph.)

Colonel Morgan is a Tory after our own heart. He has been making a speech at the Abernethy Agricultural Association, and he has been making not only a speech, but a discovery. He has found out the cause of agricultural distress. It is due to the Americans—not to the American production of meat, but to the American production of bad weather. They send out to these shores not only corn and meat, but also storms. Colonel Morgan expressed the gentle hope that next year "the Americans would have those damnable storms they predicted themselves, and that there would be a chance for a poor wretched farmer like himself. When seeing two fine days together, or even twenty-four hours, he thought he saw a chance of gathering in a crop, he looked into the evening papers only to find another infernal storm predicted. And, under these circumstances, he was afraid he cursed the Yankees." Colonel Morgan seems to think that the Yankees make storms for export across the Atlantic. He confounds prediction and production. This is what Toryism has almost always done. When a reformer has pointed out that danger threatened and must be guarded against, he has been charged with causing the danger against which he raised a voice of warning. Colonel Morgan is a perfectly refreshing Tory, whom we would not barter for a whole wilderness of liberal conservatives.